TYPOGRAPHICAL INNOVATIONS. LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED-GROWING DISUSE OF CAPITALS, ITALICS, AND CERTAIN MARKS OF

PUNCTUATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The annual meeting of the State Press Asso ciation at Albany was an occasion of much interest. The Address of its President, Mr. Smith of The Even ing Journal, and the speech of Mr. Francis of The Troy limes, were not only practical and suggestive in purpose and thought, but admirable in language, style, and taste. I regret that neitner of these gentlemen availed himself of a suitable opportunity to deprecate innovations which seriously anney old Printers. I refer to the growing disuse of a Capitals," "small Capitals," "Commas," "Colons," "Semiand " Halies." If these innovations progress in the future as rapidly as they have in the past four or five years, the Upper and Italie Cases may be dispensed with, while the Compositor in distributing his Type will have no use for the "Comma," "Colon," and "Semi-colon" boxes. I unctuation is an essential aid to the reader. Italies are equally essential in attracting attention and giving effect to earnest, impressive or significant meaning. Capital letters are rapidly becoming obsolete. In illustration, I will select a few words from Tuesday's TRIBUNE, each of which, before the fashion changed, would have been garnished with a Capital letter :-"bankers," "financiers," "merchants," "tele-graph," "commerce," "legal tenders," "journal," resumption," "governments," "bonds," "gold," "silver," "coin," "currency," &c.

ing Editorial reference to your ov Paper might have been fittingly dignified with a capital "J:"—" Earlier than any other journal in this country, THE TRIB-UNE." etc.

New-York, June 16, 1877.

XENGPHON AND THE SEAT OF WAR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have been out of college fifty years, and my eyes are worried whenever I attempt to read Greek text. Pray tell me whether X-monthon led the Ten Thousand across the present seat of war in Armenia. I remember that they reached the Euxine at a point corresponding to Trebizond, and I suspect that they must have come from the direction of Erzerum. An old man, reading the war dispatches in THE THIBUNE, and tracing out the military operations by means of your convenient maps, would like to have his memories of the Analasas of his school days revived.

OLD BOY.

New Haren, Conn., June 10, 1877.

[The line of the memorable retreat led twice across the seat of war in Armenia. From the battlefield of Cunaxa the Greeks marched along the valley of the Tigris to a point on the lower branch of the Enphrates corresponding to the present town of Mush. Instead of striking north-west toward the against Jews was entirely unknown at Greek colony of Trapezus (Frebizond) they made a Americans. I need only refer to the Euphrates near the site of the present town of Melasgerd, halting in the valley of Toprak-Kaleh (where the Russian left wing is expected daily), passing to the north of Mount Ararat, fording the Aras, and penetrating as far north as the site of Zalka, on the line between Batum and Titlis. Thence they retraced their steps, passing close to the site of Alexandropol, crossing the ancient Araxes midway between the sites of Kars and Bayazid, and marching over the mountain passes where the Russian center is now encamped. They finally reached a city named Gymnias, which Xenophon describes as great, beautiful, and famous. Here they rested after their terrible march, and obtained a guide, who conducted them to mountain, where they saw the Euxine in the horizon. Ainsworth, in his "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand," identifies Gymnias with Er zerum. The present City of Erzerum was founded about A. D. 415, by a general of the Emperor Theodosins II., but it was probably the seat of the ancient town wherein Xenophon took refuge after his midwinter march over the mountain levels of Armenia. The battle of Cunaxa was fought early in September; the Euphrates was crossed about the middle of December; the passes of Mount Soghanlu were scaled late in January; and the Greek colony of Trapezus was reached about the middle of February.-Ed.]

WILLIAM E. DODGE ON LIQUOR SELLING. Fo the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In common with thousands of citizens I was much gratified last week to witness the annual parade of the police. Their bearing was manly and their appearance imposing; but as I watched them passing by I could but ask myself. Why do we need all these 1,500 men to protect our city ! I found the answer in the fact that we have 10,000 places where men are manufactured into criminals, who prey upon our citizens, commit every form of crime, and force us to pay heavy taxes to support police, courts, jails, penitentiaries, &c. As I looked at these passing columns I could but wish there might be seen in one street another procession which would open the eyes of our people as nothing else could to the extent of this fearful traffic in ordent spirits.

Let there be a day appointed for a grand parade of those who keep the places where intoxicating liquors, ale, and beer are sold. What a spectacle these 10,000 men would present! If they walked in divisions as the 1,500 policemen marched, and at the same speed, they would be an hour and a half passing any given point. Then suppose their customers should follow, say 15 to each, and this is far below the average. Let this motley crowd move along one of our principal streets; it would be the largest procession New-York ever saw, and would consume nearly an entire day in passing. It would be a startling proof of the reality and enormity of this evil. No one would wonder that so large a police force must be sustained, and that we are ground to death by taxation to support such a sys tem. Yours, Wi Tarrytown, N. Y., June 20, 1877. WILLIAM E. DODGE.

RE-ENSLAVEMENT OF THE COLORED MEN to the Edstor of The Tribune.

SIR: I thank you for the kindly manner in which you answered my inquiry last week. I would like to ask you one more question. If the white men of the late Rebel States should resolve to abrogate the amendment to the Constitution which abolishes slavery in the same manner in which they have abrogated the amendment giving the colored man the privilege of voting (by violence and murder), is there any power in the General Gov rament to prevent the reconslavement DAVIS MACKLEY. of the colored race ! Yours,

Jackson, Ohio, June 15, 1877. [Certainly there is, The Thirteenth Amendment provides that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction," and that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Herein lies a grant of ample power to the General Government to prevent the reënslavement of the colored race. Personal liberty is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and the General Government is bound to protect it. But the privilege of voting is not conferred upon anybody by the Constitution; it is under the protection of the States; only the States are forbidden by the Fifteenth Amendment to make any discrimination or account of race, color, or previous condition of ser-

THE EVILS OF BASE BALL.

vitude,-Ed.1

Fo the Editor of The Tribune, Sin: It is generally conceded that THE TRIBUNE has done more to suppress vice and immortality, and to clevate the true standard of society—mentally, mortally, physically, and politically—than any of its cotemporaries. Recognizing this power for good, I beg to solicit your fearless aid in counteracting the demoralizing tendency of base ball. This game has sumed the most serious gambling aspect. It is wasting the time of men and women, and atterly unfitting the confine the interest of the interest

children to pursue their school scudies; in short it is, by entured to pursue their school studies; in short it is, by example and precept, supping the very foundations of virtue and industry. The newspacers, especially the country ones, are largely to blame for the present furious mania. Will you not raise the warning erry against this great evil, and mus arouse the nation to a just sense of its responsibility? Do this, and God and every true father and mother in the land will bless you. I am in layor of honest, manly sport.

Eric, Penn., June 11, 1877.*

A FATHER.

WHO IS JUDGE HILTON! HIS COURSE DENOUNCED SEVERELY-LETTER FROM

A MAN WHO IS VERY ANGRY.
To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There is in the lakes and bayons of tropical countries a species of eel which, when coming in contact with animal or human bedies, kills these latter with electricity, but mostly dies itself afterward from strain or exhaustion. Judging from the amount of gall and vituperation spent by the honorable Mr. Hillen on perhaps, a stronger prejudice taking root in the minds of the Jews, he ought to be dead by this time. As he is, however, still alive, it is worth while to inquire. Who and Christian friends of a charitable turn of saind simply they do not fear that his statement will have any inflaonce whatever on the judgment of the enlightened class of our fellow-citizens of whatever creed or nationality, yet I think it necessary to state that Judge Hill on has excelled anything done in the way of infamous slander in either hemisphere in the 19th century. His statement shows the blind rage of a madricued bull, not the sound reasoning of a summa being with argumentative faculties. It was no doubt, to say the least, impolitic on the part of Mr. Seligman to publish his letter to Hittou, as it showed more of the former's anger at a personal insuit than a desire to resent an affront to his race; it was not couched in very considerate language. All granted; but these circumstances certainly don't license Mr. Hilton's out-

"silver," "coin," "currency," &c.

It may be answered that in the early history of the "Art Preservative of all Arts," Capitals were employed without sense or reason. In reply, while I admit that Capitals were then used indiscriminately, I now insist that we are running into the other extreme. For example, I cannot be reconciled to the use of a small "g" in speaking of our Government, and I hope that you, Mr. E in r, will not consider me hypercritical in suggesting that the following Editorial references to your over the result of a company of a cultured scattleman to the unenviable one of a company and the supercritical control of a cultured scattleman to the unenviable one of a company and the supercritical control of a cultured scattleman to the unenviable one of a company and the supercritical control of a cultured scattleman to the unenviable one of a company and the supercritical control of a cultured scattleman to the unenviable one of a company and the supercritical control of a cultured scattleman to the unenviable one of a company and the supercritical control of the supercritical control of

bristian or Jew of refinement (as Mr

fluds Jews to the gutter. Where was no when he could taken I Judge Hilten, almost forgotten in name after his defeat for the beach, and being thought of again in public only after the death of the late Mr. Stewart, now occupies a noteworthy position in the inercaptile world, but he will find out very soon that he has pot ins foot into a wasp-nest, for truly educated, refined people of any nationality or creed will mete out to him that scent and contempt and derision which his disguszing, ill-bred, slamderous, and yet idiotic statement has made him deserve. T. W. Well. New-York, June 21, 1877.

JEWS AND GERMANS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: Among the numerous correspondents in the Seligman-Hilton affair I notice the remarks of "Hobokener," and it needs not a very sharp eye to detect

that the writer of them is a German.

Having lived in various States for a number of years, it has been my experience that wherever the German element was not largely represented the prejudice circuitons detour through Armenta, crossing the citing Know-Nothing canvass of the year 1854, when in several Southern States Jews were selected and elected as the standard-bearers of religious toleration, word "Jew" never appeared in a newspaper nor was heard on the platforms. But whenever an emigration of Germans increased the population of a State, and more particularly North Germans, there the prejudice against Jews was imported and proteagated. It is my firm belief that among enlightened-Americans, and I know some of them, it is entirely unknown.

These Germans, having left their country before the challesting of the present government of Germany and

These Germans, having left their country before the civilization of the present government of Germany had obliterated this pre-indice by the only method pessible, namely, education, cannot be blamed if they lack the latter essential quality of an American citizen. It is they, and only lacy, who began the exclusion of the Jews from their "scoleiles," and Econlyn, New-Yerk as well as Hobosen, have them in sufficient quantity, only I believe that he application has ever been made to them by any lew of standing in our community.

I would advise "Hobokener," very likely a member of the "German Chib," to stand a little cotemporary literature, and he will find in the second last number of the Garlendove a reply to a question from Milwankee, inquiring whether Paul Lindau, the talented editor of the German's was a Jew or not, in which it states: "You don't mean to say that this question is raised to-day in America! Mr. Paul Lindau can say, in the celebrated words of Franz Dingelstedt, "I am not a Jew! Unfortunation of the "Carmany in the celebrated words not?"

This is present Germany! The Germany which "Ho-bokener" represents is the Germany of 50 years ago, when, in the principality he comes from, very likely the schoolmaster was stroad. It is no wonder that such New York, Jane 21, 1877.

BLACKBALLING JEWS IN HOBOKEN.

To the Edilor of The Tribune. Sing In your edition of to-day I find an arti-Voice in Judge Hilten's Favor," signed " Hobomener." The whole letter is not worthy or a reply, as, according to its whole version, it must have been written by a man warting all good judgment and sound education. As far as the German Club of Hoboko concerned, it consists of several gentle men, but the principal portion is now "the younger breed of the low Dutch grocers and lager beer saloon keepers," who possess neither manners nor education. This young lot of polished oafers clubbed together and blackballed a gentleman of Lowish denomination or extraction, who occupied the very first position in Hobeken, was always ready to ist the poor were they Jew or Gentile, who contributed largely to the erection of the German Academy and Christian churches, and who, since he moved away, occupies this very same high position in New-York City He was proposed to become a member of the ciub by the president and other gentlemen, but the young breed of the low Dutch being in the insjority, they managed to have him blackballed. Whether the club was honored in have him blackballed. Whether the club was honored in civing evidence that his element was predominating it leave others to jindge. The president of the club in time declared it an entrage and withcrew from his position. The writer of that article must suffer from deliminating tempers of these young fellows do, in consequence of too much larger, otherwise he would not have alluded to the everlasting diagraes of the German Club. Regarding the few question, I will not stoop so low as to answer him. He shows sufficiently what he is, and I think it would be too difficult to enlighton him.

o enlighted him.

Naturam biforca expellas usque recurret.

A TWENTY YEARS' RESIDENT OF HOBOREM.

Hoboken, N. J., June 21, 1877.

A SHORT-SIGHTED LETTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to occupy a small portion of your valuable columns, not to reflect upon the "Selig-man-Hilton controversy," for that has been effectually settled by the comments of the press and the opinions of Il intelligent people in favor of the former, which deeision merely again shows America's sense of honor and

My sense of fairness and impartiality prompts me to

respond to a letter you published signed by one "Ho-bokener." To refute this individual's statements and comments regarding the Jews generally would be simply to deny a number of vulgar fabrications and insulting remarks, and this is unnecessary, as your intelligent readers will have done so by this intelligent readers will have done so by this time, but "Hoobekener" states that Mr. Seligman's letter was "inselent, imperitment, ungentlemanly, and uncalled for." Now, are not all these adictives equally applicable to the letter of "Hobokener". It we admit that all these epithets are carrect and proper, then we are justified in surmising that there is only one difference between the two letters, the "Hobokener" letter very likely having been called for, and a liberal payment made therefor. Let me correct a few remarks made by "Hobokener" regarding the German Club. Let him rest sessired that the refined members of the town never blackmilled a Jew; the sum total of the affair is that the Low German members, who I believe even now comprise the majority, voted against the admission of one of the wealthiest, most respected, and benevolent families of Hoboken. But one must forgive them, for "they knew not better."

Hall

Hoboken, June 21, 1877.

ONLY A PERSONAL AFFAIR. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It seems to a disinterested observer that the hubbab and excitement being worked up over the Hilton-Hebrew affair are simply a new version of " Much A to About Nothing." Because a man possessing to over-refinement, either of feeling or manner, chooses for personal reasons to offer an insult to another, the who Jewish nation takes up and resents the affront. This

made by even the most prudish would be in regard to made by even the most prudish would be in regard to their social ways. Sad truth! Their manners as a people are different from those of Americans, but no more different than the ways of other foreign nations; and if it be desirable for the Jewish people to become Americanized, it is only reasonable to suppose that they must mix socially with refined, intelligent Americans; but if this privilege be denied them, how dare people from their complacent, high-toned scelusion say, "Be like unto us, and we recognize you!"

There are several flaws in the logic and humanity of modern society.

New-York, June 21, 1877. GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Being an Israelite by birth, though not by faith, I was very much astonished on reading about the trouble between Judge Hilton and the Jewish race through Mr. Seligman. I think that there is too much although it may be excused, knowing the circumstances aithough it may be excused, knowing the circumstances under which it was written. Mr. Seligman was right in denouncing Mr. Hilton, but he made, by writing a letter, a personal affair out of it. Judge Hilton is no gentleman, and will no doubt suffer largely by his outrageous act. A question when ceases up is this, whether the sympathy of bieson. Schultz, Barlow, Shewwood, and others is offered to Mr. Joseph Seligman, or, as your Hobosen correspondent of the Hilton type terms them, the "great vulcar mass." But, as some one has said, "the case is orrespondent of the Hilton typulcar mass." But, as some on a good hands," and the issue ONE OF THE "PROSCRIBED." New-Fork, June 21, 1877.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE. THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELMIRA FARMERS' CLUB ADVISED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have noticed among the candidates for Commissioner of Agriculture, lawyers, doctors, editors, professors, and politicians, but no practical farmers. I believe that there are men who are acquainted by practical experience with the details of farming, who also have a knowledge of the needs of agriculture, and who are thoroughly fitted by ability, knowledge, and special education to be placed at the head of the Agricul-

tural Department.
I desire to name one such man, who, I believe, if he could be induced to accept the position, would make the Agricultural Department useful, and cause it to be re-spected by the farmers of the country. I refer to George W. Hoffman, who is well-known to your readers and reading farmers generally as President of the Elmira Farmers' Carb. The remarkable success of this club has

Farmers' Cub. The remarkable success of this club has been due in a large measure to his rare ability, his excellent fudgment, and his anflagging zeal in the work of agricultural improvement.

Mr. Hoffman is a plain man, but he is also a truly great man. He never was known to seek a position. He is and a candidate new, for he knews nothing of this letter, nor is he aware that any one has named him for the position. He is a man who would honor any office that he could be induced to accept. I am well aware that he could be induced to accept. I am well aware that he could not afford to reinquish the personal supervision of its large farming interests to accept the commissionership satil. I believe if the appointment were made he would accept it in the same april in which he has accepted positions of care and labor in our State Agricultural Society, where he has a todered valuable service, giving freely of his time and means without any reward whatever.

ver. I should be pleased to near true other reaces of paper as to their opinions of the candidate I have named for I believe the farmers of this country will not be satisfied with the appointment of any professional man to that place, and I feel confident that it would be difficult to select a person who would be more serviceable, and the would be true most the demands of the position that George V. Hadman. Yours.

FARMER.

Elmira, N. Y., June 20, 1877.

"WHO OWN BANK STOCK."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: An article headed "Who Own Bank Stock," published in THE TRIBUNE on the 9th of June,

closed with the following sentence:

For instance, a poor widow may have \$2,000 or less invested in bank stock in the City of Albany, New-York, which is taxed at the rate of 6 per cent a year by the State and National Governments, and a rich man may have \$2,000 or less invested or deposited in a savings bank, upon which he receives 6 per cent a year in dividends, and the latter investment is exampt from faxation. Could gay system of faxation be devised, it is asked, which would be more unequal and injust?

I take it that you would not insufe a statement that

I take it that you would not justify a statement that bank stock is taxed 6 per cent. The banks are misleading the public in the presentation of their appeal for relief from taxation. The taxes that the banks pay on circulation and on deposits they pretend are taxes on capital stock. By such professe they are making out a false claim for By such prefense they are making out a false claim for sympathy. In the last showing of the Controller of the currency it appeared that the aggregate net profit of the banks had year was near 7 per cent. This rate of interest was realized in very few branches of business, either commercial or manufacturing, and with such results there is very little occasion to complain as to the returns on money invested in bank stocks.

J. A. G. Cincinnali, Ohio, June 14, 1877.

LIEUT, FLIPPER'S CASE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Notwithstanding the joers and taunts of the West Points cadets, the colored race now have a representative in the regular army. There are many who will rejoice at the victory, of young Flipper. The fellow will find many of the obstacles he encountered passed away. But I think Pitpper as Lieutenant will have a bard time of it. The officers of his command will not associate with him, and the file will cut hard. bt. Patrick's constituency, of which the file is largely composed, will not be inclined to take orders from a "nigger." The customary salutes will be given in such a way as to be more insulting than otherwise. The exception of orders by the men will be slow and reluctant, barely within the law-certainly not with the alacity they should receive. In an engagement, his difficulties would be increased. His position will be very uncointentable, without any special benefit to the service.

New-York, Jane 5, 1877.

EX-SOLDIER. ad, will not be inclined to take orders from a

ANTEDILUVIAN DISCONTENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: "Whose turn comes next?" We cannot tell what the order of "turns" may be, but if THE TRIBUNG does not wake up some fine morning to find Gail harassing its flanks and rear she will miss one of the easiest opportunities, and that may be the reason of her forbearance, that she haves such light work for schoolboys. I remember its strenuous efforts for peace on any terms before April, 1861, its frenzied cry of "On to Richmond," and I listen with sickening shame to its equally frantic efforts to get back from Richmond since about

1872. There is a good deal more of this sort, but this seems

is scateness.)
I can assure you that the apologists for Hayes's timidy-and I voted for him and rejoiced at his success—have
of a big job on hand if they expect to satisfy "the clulcart Republicans" of the North of the justice of his policy.
Whitestone, L. L., June 15, 1877.

CEMETERY STATUARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: This seems to be the age of statuary and recognition. But while it is proper that talent and noble characters should be honored and immortalized, why should it not be done in a proper way ! Why do not our cemeteries organize an exateming board for the in spection of works to be placed in their precincts i if such a board were in existence, composed of honorable men and artists, we should not see such outrageous exhibiand artists, we should not see such outrageous exhibi-tions as that monstrous figure of "Hope" in granite in our beautiful Greenwood, nor the thousand and one abortions on art winch in a securitiere, in Calvary, and in the their cemeteries of this land, which have for some year given us the title everywhere in Europe of "young New-York, June 14, 1877.

FINDING A PARTY AMONG THE CATACOMBS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: When the Whig party is resurrected and reminated into being I will expect to hear the graves have opened at Marshfield and Ashiand, and the majestle forms of Websier and Clay, so long the admiration of their countrymen, are to appear among us once more. While living they seemed almost indispensable to the existence of that national organization. When they died, the party whose cause they had championed so long expired with them, and was more deeply buried. At this time it would seem there are plenty of topics that are vital to be discussed, without wandering among is gathering up and examining the Philadelphia, Penn., June 18, 1877.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

SIE: The Saturday Review is said to be a common periodical on the tables of Yale and Harvard Cosh's young broad are inclined to find it " a subtle and todowing extract from the last Review explains the different estimates in which our gided youth hald this British periodical :

British periodical:

There are in the United States fustifutions without number, of more or less importance and promise, styling it, marky s Universities, and on which uhirs democratic british the powers of conferring degrees in all the departments of human knowledge, has there are as yet only two which their European compacts would fully recognize as Universities, Harvard and Yaie.

Ya'e and Harvard men would like and quote it, whether it would do horm or good at Princeton (!); but they are alf World's people there, and it makes no matter.
Yours,
New-York, June 29, 1877.

ART THEMES IN TOWN.

AUCTIONS, VACATIONS, EXHIBITIONS. A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PAST SEASON-THE RUSH TO THE COUNTRY-THE STAY AT HOMES-OUR OF TOWN EXHIBITIONS.

The season of work for artists possibly never ends, for time is too precious to permit them to idle away even the Summer months, when the purchasing world is even the Summer months, when the purchasing world is out of town and dissipating its time; and brush and brain are accordingly kept steadily busy from one end of the year to the other. With reference to sales, however, for artists, buyers, and dealers, there is a well-defined season in art activity, the heavy work of which ends in June, just as does the heavy work of the social campaign in town. Once fairly past the first of June effort with the majority of artists has reference only to the exhibitions and sales of the new season which begins with the following October, when the early frosts have depopulated the mountains and the seaside and sent the world home again. The season of 1876-7 is therefore now fairly over in New-York. Summer duliness reigns. Last week The Tribune noted that in consequence of this fact the studies were closing in town, and artists were themselves flying to the country for themes and inspiration for next Fall's and Winter's serious work, at least such as occupy themselves in any degree with landscapes, cattle, and shrubbery. The names of many were given. To-day we give a fresh batch, both of those going away for the Summer and those who will remain Before doing so, however, it may not be out of place to refer to a few features of the season just closed, which are so interesting as to deserve a moment's attention. A remarkable season it has been in some respects.

most prominent feature has been the number of art The Winter of 1875-6 was remarkable for its sales, but it has been collipsed by that of 1876-7. In all there have been 50 noteworthy auctions of plctures, china, and bric-a-brae this year, and the largest single sale that ever took place in America was among the number, namely, that of the John Taylor Johnston collection, which brought \$328,000. The total amount of money expended has been over \$1,500,000. The followng notable sales took place: By Somerville, the Johnston collection, 300 pictures, 8328,000; the Henry N. Smith gadery, 70 pictures, \$75,000; the Evans collec-tion, 150 pictures, \$35,000; Mr. Edward Moran's collection, 150 pictures, \$13,000; the Clarhorn collection, \$75,000. By Miner, the Beaumont collection, 272 pictures, \$21,000; the Faulkner , allery, 252 pictures, water colors largety, \$20,006; a collection of 179 pictures of American artists, \$18,000; the Charles Knapp gallery, \$65,000; Pellegrini collection, \$41,000. By Matthews, the Seabury collection, 60 pictures, \$30,000; Charles L. Frost's gallery, 200 pictures, \$35,000; an American collection, 101 pictures, \$15,000. Leavitt had 25 sales, aggregating over \$350,000. Schenck had 12 anctions, a nounting to about \$180,000, the collecions averaging 125 pictures each. Baker & Co, had several sales also, among them being that of the Henry Pruse Cooper collection. In addition to all these, a great number of china a diquaint ware collections were thrown on the market. Nearly all the unsold stuff in this line from the Centennial Exhibition was brought here, including material from the Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Tunisian, French, English, German, and other departments. The amount of money spent for this stuff cannot be estimated exactly, but one thing is true, it was enough to interfere with purchases from local dealers and artists. Possibly the fact that a local firm of porcelain decerators was obliged to go out of business this Winter, and con-solitate with another firm, can be truced in a measure to the descent of this avalanche of ware from the Philadelphia Exhibition upon this market.

The season has told very hard upon local artists. The public sale of such an unprecedented quantity of pictures and art objects could not fail to have interfered with local sales. The season demonstrated two or three things, however, which, after all, must prove encouraging to all good artists, whether their work is in oil, water color, the deceration of china and pottery, or the produc tion of statuary. One thing is that the American people are now manifesting a more eager appetite for beautiful works of art than ever before known. Formerly, buying was confined almost entirely to the merchant princes the railway kings, and people of great wealth. The zeal to buy has now become almost universal, and hundreds of new buyers have come into the market this past Winter, and invested at least a small sum of money in pic-tures, china, bric-a-brac, or statuettes. Another fact is the greater discrimination of buyers. The profusion of extraordinary auction sales of rare works for the past two years and the several great are exhibitions have been so many schools to amateurs. There has been a crowd at all the sales, and they have in many ways proved an important means of education, the results of which have not escaped the attention of dealers. Another piquant, and refreshing in idea and form, in nine cases out of ten, have brought and are now bringing dollar they are worth oither at private or public sale, whereas trash is bringing lower prices than ever This is not saying that everything which has brought low prices this last Winter is trash, because the extraordinary quantity of art objects thrown on the market de-pressed the value even of things of merit somewhat; but dealers and artists will testify to the fact that no trash has brought a good price this past Winter, and that the really good, in nine cases out of ten, have soid well. These facts, the circumstance fast all the surplus Ex-bibution stuff has been disposed of, and the gr-safer Ex-bibution stuff has been disposed of, and the gr-safer pop-ular eagerness to buy, are full of hope for home artists and home decorators in their bearing upon the propabil-ities as to what the next season may have in store for them. Certainly no one who does good, bright, fresh work need have any fast.

An incident of the past season is what might almost be dinary quantity of art objects thrown on the market de

An incident of the past season is what might almost be called the rise of calms and pottery decoration among local artists, particularly among those of the gentler sox. It really "rose" some time ago, but the business has taken such a new and lively start since the Centennial Exhibition that its brisk days as a distinctive thing among arrists in this country may be said to date from the present year. Some very good landscape artists have recently turned their attention to this subject, and a large number of ladies have devoted themselves to it. Decoration is an employment both adapted to the feminine mind and congental to it; and as public opinion now fully sanctions their devotion to the art, they are going note it extensively. Time was when public opinion did no sanction it—in 1857, for instance, when a number of lady sanction it—in 1807, for instance, when a number of lady artists first attempted in tals city to master the mrateries of china decoration. Those ladies formed a little school, and obtained a teacher from the great china house of E. V. Hanghyour & Co. Bar the men of that establishment and of others of its class in town declared that they would strike if Hanghwout sent out a teacher to train up ladies in the profession. Had there seen a cortial feeling toward lady artists at that time, as there is now, the latter would have succeeded in their synthetic of this demonstration. As it was, the movement was killed by it outright, and woman has reappeared as a professional decorator of china only within two years. This Winter she has produced a large amount of work, and the owners of the local furnaces are now glad to hake her ware for her, and the public apparently glast to and the owners of the local furnaces are now glad to bake her ware for her, and the public apparently glad to

To return. The ont-of-town migration among local artists continues. As stated above, time is too precious to be wasted among the disciples of form and color, and atmost all of the expeditions away from the city on their part are for work. Wyatt Eaton has gone for serious occupation to Canada, at Phillipsburg, just across the border of Vermont. He has a number of orders, and will complete them there in the retirement and coolness of complete them there in the retirement and coolness of that romantic region. Mrs. Greatorex is already among the beautiful landscapes of Frederick County, Va. and will Sammer there. Mr. J. O. Wood, the animal painter, is preparing to go to a spot where he will have an absimilance of material for his favorile study—the farm of Mr. Backmae at Stonyford in Orange County—and later in the season will spend some time on Long Island. Mr. Frederick Dielman is at present hard at work in town. He has a motive for a large canvas which he hopes to get at before leaving the city, but will go to Maryland during the Summer. Mrs. Chamberlain will bring back to town this Fall a portfolio full of things at the Green Mountains, unless the distractions of the region are too made for so diagent an arti-t, which, however, is not likely to be the case. Two portraits have recently been finished by this artist, one of Mr. George Brigham, the other of Mr. C. W. Mead, a well-known railroad mean of the West, now living at Omaha. Mr. Waiter Shirlaw, whose large p. ture at the Academy Exhibition, "Sheep Shearing in the Isavarian Highlands," was so much adoured, will leave town in August, but is engazed meanwhile on a lot of small pictures of German subjects, which has its completing from studies made abroad. He will soon get at a large canvas on an interesting theme. Mr. Shirnaw's "Sheep Shearing" will go to Cheago in July for the coming great exhibition there, and will after that, by arrangement, go to Roseku, to be seen there a white. Miss Oakey has gone to Morristowa. that romanite region. Mrs. Greatorex is already among Among the artists who will be here all Summer is Mr.

Richard Gross of Brooklyn, who just returned from Munich, and who will come out at the Pall exhibitions He is a promising artist, and his work is awaited with interest. Misa Maria D. Gunnison will also be here all Suramer. She is very busy, and has painted some interundergra lustes. On the other hand, I hear that br. Me- esting things recently, one of which, " Pensez a moi," is at her studio, and another, "Mother's Right-Hand dangerous enemy to all truth." No one supposes that the Man," is on exhibition at Gibson's. Miss Gunnison is sketching at Central Park this Summer, and it is to be hoped may have something nice to show as the result of the season's endeavors. The woods up at the Park have been full of students off and on, but there is a great chance been full of students off and on, but there is a great chance now for work by sectous artists upon the charming land-scapes of that great placaure ground. Miss Karo Cameron's pretty picture, "Happy as a Queen," is at Miss Gunnbon's studie, Mr. Mar, S. Rambone, who will also devote the Summer to studio work in town, east recently completed a comple of portraits which have attracted attention. The last one is an excellent likeless of Mr. George W. Blunt. It was exhibited at the Union League Club last week. The other is a portrait of Mr. Edmund Bunt. Mr. Vollmering is to have with old pictures, which he is retouching—as

vas on his easel from the collection of Mr. Durr, which will at any rate be completed before there is any thought of qoing into the country. Mr. Vance is absorbed with designs for fireplace tiles and plaques. Mr. Vance has lately completed the first specimens of decoration on potter; in enamel in this country. The art is made the subject of mystery abroad and its appearance in practice here is due to invention. A plaque and a wase by this artist are on exhibition at Tiffany's, as also a piece decorated in the same material by Miss Stevens, a pupil of his. Miss K. E. De Goller, at whose studio there are some attractive panel pictures in water colors, lately completed, will probably remain here through the Summer, and will, among other things, make studies from a picker plant, a rare and exceedingly interesting botanical curiosity, which was found in the wilds near Norwich, Conn., by the help of Miss Gilman. Among others who will remain faithful to studio work in town are Mrs. A. H. Barrows, who has some orders in pottery decoration to complete for Tiffany, and for people in Boston, and who is doing some very pretty work; Mr. John Thorpe, the animal painter; Miss S. L. Puelps, whose cravons are very buse with small portraits on a small scale on and from photographs; Miss Holbrook, the portrait painter; E. M. Wilson, the decorator of einna and pestery; and E. M. Badgley.

Of the sculptors, Mr. Ward is off for a couple of weeks at the White Mountains on a bridal tour. He has been hard at work on the great statue of Gen. Thomas, the

hard at work on the great statue of Gen. Thomas, the Newburyport statue of Gen. Greene, and severat others Newburyport statue of Gen. Greene, and several others which are under way at his studio. Mr. Ward has a long period of hard work before him, one item in it being the models for the dozen or so of ideal figures to go around the dome of the new Capitol at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Calverley remains in town to finish up four or five busts which are now in various stages of completion. They are all portraits, and two are of those who are gone, being made from masks and photographs. Mr. Cushing is now completing an local statue to be called "The Mayflower," representing a maiden of the New-Eugiand type, in the May-time of life, who has been alarmed while gathering flowers, and has started up disheveled to look for the cause of it. He will finish this up if it takes all Summer. Mrs. Manley will stay in town. She is now fluishing the model of a fine New-England head, being that of an old man, Mr. Hayward of Maine. The Summer is very valuable for work with the sculptors. They are freer then, have less to distract, and can accomplish a vast deal of work. The temptation to go to the country does not exist, therefore, with them. Mr. Hartiey will stay by the studio as well as the rest. In the Fall he will probably appear in the exhibitions with work in terra cotta, for which there is a decided taste developing. Some of his recent sketches in this material are much admired. Mr. Goulink has work to do in completing a bust of the late R. H. Allen of Princeton, an ideal head, and a small stattette to be done in broaze.

Local artists are now looking forward with some expectation to the Chicago Exposition of Fine Arts, which which are under way at his studio. Mr. Ward has a long

pectation to the Chicago Exposition of Fine Arts, which will occur is August, opening on the 29th of that month and lasting until Oct. 13. Two years ago a large lot of pictures was sent to the Chicago fine-art show, which then, as now, accompanied the annual Inter-State Industrial Exhibition. Extravagant promises were made as to the sales which could probably be effected at the fair, as an inducement to New-York artists to send on their pletures. The hopes thus excited were not all resilized. As a consequence, ast year our artists paid very little attention to the Exhibition. A more cordial feeling now prevails, and a very large collection is being made up to be sent to Chicago on July 20 for the exhibition of this year. The affair is in charge of Miss Rose Durke at the National Academy of Design, and from present appearances two-thirds of the pictures in the coming show will be sent on my ner. She has at present collected 400 paintings for the purpose, most of them being among those recently seen at the National Academy here, and a few of them being from Boston and some from Philadelebias. A number of water colors are in the lot, the special inducement to send on this chass of work residuor in the fact that this wid be the first important exhibition of American water colors in the Residual colors are the Chicago fair is well worky if a attention of artists here. It is attended every year by from 200,000 to 300,000 people, and Chicago begins to appear in the market now as a bayer of works of art.

Miss Durfee has been making up another collection, to were made as to the sales which could probably be ef-

Miss Durfee has been making up another collection, to go out of town since the National Academy closed. This collection has been completed and is just dispatched this constraint. It comprises 100 small and choice pictures by New-York artists, and will be opened for exambting on the 25th of June in the art gallery of the University of Verment, at Burlington. They will remain there for the entertainment of Summer visitors, and as an attraction to them, until the 1st of September.

Speaking of exhibitions, it may not be uninterest, ing to people to read that American artists are making a reputation in the salon of 1877 at Paris. A latter to The Philadelphia Times states that 39 artists of American birth have oil ings in the salon, and one has statusry there. F. A. Bridgman of New-York is reported as at the head of the list with a serious picture, which is placed on the line, representing the funeral of a mammy on the Nile. Mr. A. A. Anderson of New-York, a papil of Bonnat and Cabanet, and Mr. W. H. Low of Albany, both send full length portraits, the former of Mrs. Anderson, the latter of Alban, Mr. D. R. Knight of Philadelphia has a warmly colored picture, enumed "The Village Water Carriers" on the fine. Mr. C. E. Du Bois of New-York gives the Parisians two truly representative American landscapes. They are a view on the Hudson and a sourset at East Hampton. These pictures are said to be exoceilingly strong and rich. The Philadelphians are out in force. Mr. W. S. Haseltine has an Halian landscape, a grove of parasol pines; Mr. Frank Moss, a vigorous head of a girl, entitled "La Sybille," Mr. J. S. Sargent, his first portrait, a half-length affair, of a young lady in deep olive green dress painted against a delicate ross background, a very distinguished and vigorous picture; and Miss Sarah P. B. Dodson, a classical subject, very decorative, with figures dancior, capids, &c., cuntiled "Minatrel Love." Miss Clementina Touspetch, with the later of a little Huban. as at the head of the list with a serious picture, which is &c., entitled "Ministrel Love." Miss Clementina Totap-kins of Washington has a painting of a little Italian girl with a distaff, colored intensely and said to be very frank and courageous. The Americans in the exhibition are immensely in the minority of course, there being 2.192 paintings in the saion; but they are present in sufficient force to be left and noticed, and they have made a favorable impression.

MR. BISPHAM'S "POLO,"

Mr. Bispham has just completed a picture illustrating the fashionable game of Polo, and it is now on exhibition at Bail, Starr & Frost's, corner of Fifthwith the difficulties of the performance. To represent 12 gentlemen, on horseback, nearly all in eager, excited action, and so grouped that each must give his likeness to the spectator, is a task which almost inevitably precludes the artist from producing a picture in any higher sense of the word. The various members of the club, and their po nies, may be immediately recognized; the moment is well-chosen—three gentlemen in the center having nearly an equal chance at the ball—and the gay shirts and caps give plenty of color; yet there is, throughout, an absence of real life, motion, and interest. Scarcely any of the riders partakes of the action of his horse, -that is, of so much action as the latter exhibits. The three horses on the "left center," it is true, are all off their feet in th air, at the same time, and the spectator feresces a terrible tangle as the result; but the riders are quietly sitting for their portraits all the while, or per haps for their photographs. The close-fitting shirts and trowsers give rare opportunities for fine effects of form; and we are therefore all the more disappointed, remen bering the clean outlines of ancient Greek musele, to find that our young gentlemen have such padded broasts such broad, shapeless haunches, and cylindrical thighs But the lumpy, lifeless bodies and the rigidly-posed fare belong together: even the pontes, in spite of their plunging rush, have caught something of the same infection. Thus, while the composition, as a whole, is wel conceived, and the artist's good intention is apparent, we feel what serious technical difficulties he needs to overcome before he has mastered those subtle laws of form which apply to bodies in action. He has addressed himself to a very severe task, and cannot expect speedy

MR. MARSHALL'S "CHRIST."

Mr. William E. Marshall, whose admirable portrait and engraving of Abraham Lincoln are so wel known, has just completed a charcool cartoon of " Christ," which has been for three days on exhibition at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. It is a head and bust only, but of colossal size, and with a very strongly marked individual character. It is far removed from the conventional head which artists have used for ten or twelve centuries, and which is partly taken from the actique bust of Piato,—it is perhaps as independent a conception as that of Dannecker's famous statue,—yet proclaims its subject at the first glance. The features belong to the refined Hebrev type; the hair is black and abundant, the eyes large and dark, the month full and sweet, and the beard thin and black. The nose appears to be a compromise between the Hebrew and Greek forms, strong, high and broad at the base, very slightly arched, and with thin, sensitive nostries. There is a peculiar is about the brow which suggests some special individuality; the eyelids have an overlapping fold at the outer edges, with a corresponding undulation of the line of the eyebrow, and an unusual development of the skull just over it. This gives the effect of a hollow in the forchead, between it and the expansion of the temple. The eyes are fixed, and dreamy in their expression. The head, although large and harmoniously developed, suggests it is sympathetic, but hardly magnetic: it represents a it is sympathetic, but hardly magnetic: it represents a it is sympathetic, but hardly magnetic: it represents a it is sympathetic, but hardly magnetic: it represents a independent a conventional propose that could be gained by the use of a high-priced article. Mr. Coe began treating all kinds of any mall and it said to have mude a fortune of a right and is said to have mude a fortune priced article. Mr. Coe began treating all kinds of any mall and its said to have mude a fortune priced article. Mr. Coe began treating all kinds of any mall and its said to have mude a fortune priced article. Mr. Coe began treating all kinds of any mall and its said to have mude a fortune priced article. Mr. Coe began treating all kinds of any mall and its said to have mude a fortune priced article. Mr. Coe began treating all kinds of any mall and its said to have have began treating all kinds of any mall and the event line and its said to have have bee conventional head which artists have used for it is sympathetic, but hardly magnetic: it represents a conception of physical character which may incarnate pure and exalted spiritual aims, but does not express the latter in their transfiguring glory. It is undoubtedly a most earness and conscientious work, and will therefore probably give rise to a good deal of controversy.

Yesterday morning a man on Sumner-st. fell tuto a cls.crr, and his wife who was leaning over the fence lending a porcelain kettle and exchanging recepts for putting up strawberries, waited until she got the directions exactly right, and told how sae washed flamets, and what would take the stains out of marble and iearned how to keep the mold from forming on the top of pickie jars, and then she sighed, "Oh, deer," reluctantly turned away and went to the eistern, leaned over the top and looked for her gaugling, howling, splasning belpmate, and sand potulantly, "Well, want do you want now ?"—jBardington Hawk-Eye. Yesterday morning a man on Sumner-st. fell

A PESTILENCE OF STENCHES.

SICKENING ODORS FROM HUNTER'S POINT. THE SOURCES OF THE FRIGHTFUL SMELLS THAT AFFLICT MURRAY BILL-HOW THIS NUISANCE IS CAUSED.

The sickening stenches arising from the East River, and wafted from the manufactories of fertiliz and the oil refineries at Hunter's Point and Ravenswood. have aroused a general expression of indignation among the inhabitants of the East Side of this city. A TRIBUNE reporter recently called upon Prof. Charles F. Chardler, President of the Board of Health, and obtained an account of this steadily increasing nuisance.

The smell comes from "sludge acid," which is the off

of vitriol or sulphurie acid after it has been used by the refiners to purify petroleum. The crude petroleum is divided or "fractioned" into various grades of off, secording to its volatility. After the oil has been thus "fractioned" the heaviest portion still remains, and is drawn off into very large tanks, peculiarly constructed, and subjected to the action of su phuric acid. The effect of this treatment is to remove a little color, but more particularly to "sweeten" the petroleum; that is, to remove the disagreeable odor. About two per cent by measure of soid is poured into the oil, the mixture is thoroughly agitated, and on standing for a suitable time a dark, tarry sediment separates. This is what is called "sludge acid." By means of a stopcock in the bottom of the tank this "sludge acid" can be drawn off, leaving the reand this saling action of the more careful refiners and then with some alkali, either caustic soda or ammonia, to remove all traces of an acid reaction, leaving the oil "sweet." Some of the more careful refiners then expose it to a somewhat elevated temperature to expel a small percentage of naphtha or benzine which the oil still retains, while a few subject it to redistillation. The modes of agitation are various, one being to force air through the contents of the tank. This occasions powerful odor that pervades the atmosphere for a long

distance and is very offensive.

The refiners dispose of the "sludge acid" to manufacturers of superphosphate of lime for fertilizing purposes. It is almost as powerful as ordinary commercial sulphuric acid, and can be purchased at a much less price. It is said that the manufacturers of fertilizers first let this acid stand for some time in open tanks, and also dilute it with water, when a very offensive oil arises to the surface, which is run off into the river. The acid to then poured upon bonedust, refuse boneblack, and similar materials, when it becomes heated, and gives off the offensive stenches so much complained of in this city. There are three occasions on which offensive odors may arise; first, when the refiner treats his off with the sulphuric acid; second, when the manufacturer of fertilizers runs the refuse oil into the river; third, when he treats the bonodus; or other base used with the "sludge acid." "Now what proportion of the stench complained of in this city is pre-meet by each, "gProf. Chandler said, "it is impossible to determine at present, nor which establishment is responsible for it. It seems probable that the blame is equally divided between the fertilizer manafacturers and the oil refiners. I do not believe that it is necessary to stop the manufacture of smell can be stopped by proper care, the use of suitable apparatus, and modifications of the process."

The New-York Board of Health over two years ago communicated with the Board of Health of Brooklyn in regard to the nuisance at Hunter's Point, and suggested a conference upon the subject. This conference was held, plaints have been made by persons living in various se tions of this city, but the New-York Board of Health had no legal control of the operations, as they were beyond its jurisdiction. An attempt was made to have an act its jurisdiction. An attempt was made to have an act passed by the Legislature of 1875, but it was unsuccessful. This draft of an act was modified and prescuted to the Legislature last Winter. It passed the Senace, but not the Assembly. In the Summer of 1876, President Chandler and Dr. E. G. Jameway of the Board of Health of this city met the President of the Board of Health of Long Island City, the President of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and the Samtary Superintendent of Brooklyn. There was considerable discussion, but no plan was agreed upon for the abatement of the nuisance.

A visit to Hunner's Paint will demonstrate that the A visit to Hunter's Point will demonstrate that the

complaints that have been made by the inhabitants of

this city have been founded on fact. Going toward the

north from the ferry the visitor comes upon the fertilizer manufactory of E. F. Coe; next the Standar i Oil Works, which cover a space of many acres, and afterward the Empire and several smaller reflueries and varnish works. Toward Brooklyn, also, are several extensive varnish nanufactories, and the oil reflueries of Devoe, Pratt, the oleophine works, and the Brooklyn Oil Works. In an easterly direction are the fertilizer works and bone fac-tory of Henry Preston & Sons, the rendering and tailow establishment of James Buchan & Co., and that of Peter Van Iderstein near Calvary Cemetery. The Standard Oil Company, which is regarded as one of the most extensive refluing associations in the United States, has its principal office and works in Cleveland, Ohio, John D. Rockefeller, the President, lives in Ohio, but William Rockefeller, the Vice-President, resides in this city. The Secretary, Henry M. Flagler, and the Treasurer, Oliver H. Payne, both live in Cleveland. No reports have ever been printed, nor have any statistics, regarded as trustworthy, been made public by which any accurate con-coption could be gained of the extent of capital employed or the amount of business transacted by this ave, and Twenty-eighth-st. It is one of his largest and oil business were so nearly identical that it was neces-sary that as little publicity as possible should be given to their operations. They are nearly all private firms, although the rame of "company" is often assumed to tacilitate their transactous. The Empire, the Olcophine, and the Brooklyn oil Works, are all owned and controlled by J. A. Bostwick & Co., whose office in this city is at No. 141 Pearls. The Pratt Oil Works are owned by Charles Pratt & Co. of No. 128 Pearls. The Devol. Oil works are owned and managed by the Devole Manufacturing Company, of which James Messer the President, and Paul Balcock, jr., Secretary and Treasurer. The office of this company is at No. 80 Beaver-st. In every one of these establishments "sludge acid" is produced, and the peculiar penetrating older arising from it can be distinguished in almost any part of this city when the wind is blowing from the east. Dr. Edward H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superminiment of this city, said time be had clearly distinguished three different smells, in all of which "sludge acid" was a prominent component. There was that of the acid proper; second, the acid and the rank smell of decomposing animal matter, and, third, the acid combined with an olor of burning benes. The odors coming from the refluctive were from the "sludge acid" alone.

The processes omployed at each of the refluctive somewhat as to detail, but the result reached is the same. to their operations. They are nearly all private firms,

comewhat as to detail, but the result reached is the same. The crude petroleum has a rank, disagreeable odor that can be partially removed by the action of oil of vitriol. The first product of fractional distillation is crude naphtha. This is separated into gasolene, refined naphtha, Each of these products is sometimes sweetened by acid, and thus may yield "sludge acid." The second product of the crude oil is kerosene, which, treated with acid, yields the refined kerosene and 'sludge acid." From the residuum, by further distillarion, comes paraffine oil. This is treated with acids. The first product is bleached paraffine oil, which, cooled and pressed, yields lubricating oil and paraffine. The other product from the residuum is again "sludge acid." This "sindge acid" is of very little or no vains to the oil refluers, but it is useful in the manufacture of certain kinds of fertilizers. E. F. Coe's works for the manufacture of succephosphates adjoins the grounds of the Standard Oil Company. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited Mr. Coe's works. In the manufacture of fertilizers sulphuric acid is used to convert insoluble phosphates into very soluble superphosphates. "Studge acid" has very little commercial value, and still answers

Toward the east from the Standard Off Works, and near Calvary Cometery, is the fertilizer factory of Henry Preston & Sons, and from their piace has also been fre quently apparent the odor of burning bones. Dr. Janes was of the opinion that the smell of "sludge acid," brased with burning bones, came from Preston's factory There are also in this neighborhood the rendering and tailow works of James Buchan & Co. and Peter Van Iderstein. These manufactories are believed to contribute their share to the combination of stemeless that has been time cause of so much complaint. Prof. Chandler said that, if comple powers were given, each particular steach could be investigated by experts who would be able to ascertain the cause and source. These having been determined, science would be able to recommend such procantions and changes as would enable these now objectionable manufactories, which are admitted to be necessary to the community, to be conducted in such a infinite that no person would be subjected to the present of coave odors. There are also in this neighborhood the rendering and